

MYOCARDIAL INFARCT DETECTING, SIZING AND LOCATING

Cross Reference to Related Application

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/248,252 filed November 13, 2000 titled "Myocardial Infarct Detecting, Sizing and
5 Locating", and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Background and Summary of the Invention

This invention involves conducting an analysis of input ECG and related personal data for the purpose of detecting and giving certain information about sizing and location of old myocardial infarcts (MI). In particular, the invention focuses attention on the general architecture and organization of certain algorithms which play roles in the detection, sizing and locating tasks. Featured among other things as unique in the algorithms architecture of this invention are analyses based upon selected ratios of Q, R and S voltage amplitude values which are associated with ECG data received from certain ECG leads. Two different ECG lead protocols are described herein including the
15 usual, standard 12-lead protocol, and a known, but less widely employed 15-lead protocol.

In the setting of an interpretation and analysis system employing the algorithms of this invention, input ECG, and certain related personal data, are conventionally collected and fed into the system. This input data can generally be described as follows in relation
20 to one preferred embodiment and method of practicing the invention, ECG data relating to a particular subject is derived from a conventional 12-lead ECG intake protocol, with data particularly focused upon which comes from leads I, II, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 and V6.

In a modified form and implementation of the invention, data from a larger, 15-lead input protocol is used, with such data including information from each of the eight specific leads just mentioned above, and in addition, from leads V8R, V4R and V8.

From each lead, and regardless of the specific different ways in which different pieces of conventional ECG-collection equipment may perform, what is fed into the system is lead data from these eight leads which, in the case of each lead, is based upon 500-Hz sampling, 5-microvolts per least significant bit, 16-bit information, with simultaneous (from the different leads) samples spanning a duration preferably of about 10-seconds.

As will become apparent from Data Tables that form parts of the present invention disclosure, the unique algorithmic structure of the present invention examines different R/Q and R/S voltage-amplitude ratios that are associated variously with ECG data derived from leads I (ratio R/Q), AVL (ratio R/Q), AVF (ratio R/Q), V1 (ratio R/3), V2 (ratio R/S), V4 (ratios R/Q, R/S), V5 (ratios R/Q, R/S), V6 (ratios R/Q, R/S), V4R (ratio R/S), V8 (ratio R/Q).

In addition to ECG lead information from the leads, and of the category, mentioned above, also provided as input data for implementation of the invention is certain subject- or patient-specific data, including, for example, age, gender and race.

This "block" of data is fed into the system wherein the very first step that is performed involves the detection of so-called confounders and excluders. Confounders include certain conditions, such as right bundle branch block (RBBB), left anterior fascicular block (LAFB) and left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH). Excluders include

conditions such as the presence of a pacemaker, left bundle branch block (LBBB), Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, and others.

The presence of confounders and/or excluders fundamentally determines how and to some extent whether data interpretation and analysis proceeds, and the algorithms proposed by the present invention are designed to be capable of dealing with certain patterns of such first-level detected conditions present in the ECG input data.

Following determination of the presence and/or absence of confounders and/or excluders, and assuming that interpretation and analysis is determined to be doable by the system which employs the algorithms of the present invention, the ECG (and accompanying other personal data is subjected to measurements which look at various qualities of the ECG waveforms per se, and also including a look, where appropriate, and in accordance with a feature of the present algorithms, at certain vector ECG information. Based upon these selected measurements, analysis proceeds to determine, first of all, whether or not an old MI is present, and, following that, and if such a condition is detected, to perform an analysis regarding size and location.

Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 in the accompanying single sheet of block-diagram sketches illustrates the overall system just generally discussed. The phrase "Stage I" is employed in this figure to characterize the operation of the blocks shown there which relate to the detection of confounders and excluders, and to the obtaining of measurements from input ECG data. The phrase "Stage II" is employed in Fig. 1 to characterize that region pictured therein which relates specifically to the algorithms constructed and employed according to the

present invention. Two phases of algorithmic behavior are illustrated here, the first of which involves the process of detecting, in a “yes/no” sense, the presence or absence of an old MI condition. The second phase involves interpretation to give an indication of size and location of such a condition if one is found to be present.

5 Figs. 2 and 3 in the sketches collectively further detail the “Stage II” portion of Fig. 1, with Fig. 2 further detailing the algorithmic approach proposed herein for the detection of old MI, and with Fig. 3 further detailing the algorithmic approach employed for the interpretation of size and location of any detected old MI.

Detailed Description, and Best Mode for Carrying Out, the Invention

The enclosed ten Data Tables (Data Tables I-X, inclusive) generally illustrate the architectures of the algorithms of the present invention, and how the input data is handled by these algorithms to effect MI detection, sizing and location.

Table I generally relates to a situation involving ECG data received from a subject
15 who does not have any confounding or excluding condition. Table II can be read as being an augmentation to Table I which is relevant to such a subject and under circumstances where a 15-lead input ECG protocol is employed. Table III is similar to Table I, except that it specifically relates to a subject with a right bundle branch block (RBBB) confounding condition. Table IV is also similar to Table I, except that it relates
20 to another type of confounding condition, and namely, a left anterior fascicular block (LAFB) condition. Table V is also similar to Table I, except that here this table relates to the confounding condition known as left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH). Tables VI-IX,

need to be made for most subjects. The algorithm involved here thus performs these virtual modifications of criteria, and then reads the measurement data which has been developed previously for the purpose of making a determination about whether there is or is not an old MI present.

5 In evaluating ECG data from each of the several leads identified in Table I, the vertical list of values, associations and ratios to be assessed in relation to that lead (seen as a list in the table) take the form of a list which includes one or more of (a) non-hierarchical, (b) hierarchical, and (c) a blend of these two, categories of constituents. The algorithm essentially “goes down” that list to find “confirmations” of categories of constituents, assigning a predetermined weighted assessment value to each confirmed constituent up to but not beyond the Lead Maximum Point count (column 3 in PANEL A) permitted according to the algorithm.

Those skilled in the art looking at the algorithmic listing of the per-lead elements, constituents, ratios, relationships, etc. presented in the Data Tables, along with the weighted assessment values, and the maximum permitted point counts set forth, will readily understand the logic of the hierarchies presented in the tables. The weighted assessment value assignment is done according to the two columns of numbers appearing along the right side of PANEL A in Data Table I. These assessment numbers present are employed for the purpose of declaring the presence or absence of an MI.

20 Such a “yes/no” declaration, if “no” ends the process and if “yes” effectively hands off the interpretation task to the second phase of Stage II algorithmic performance wherein size and location are assessed. Algorithmic assessment of size and location

looked at according to the practice of the present algorithms includes not only timing and amplitude information, for example, of ECG waves, but also vector information relative to ECG-derived information. The algorithms specifically implement analyses based upon combined features of ECG waveforms, such as certain ratios between R and Q and R and S waveform constituents, for example, as a refined tool for assessing MI presence, size and location. The use of differentiated criteria for assessing, from input data, the presence or absence of old MI, and then the size and location of a detected MI, the utilization, where appropriate, of selected vector data, and the combining of ECG wave characteristics as an integral algorithmic behavior, produces an interpretation analysis of great sophistication.

While the invention has been disclosed in a particular setting, and in particular forms herein, the specific embodiments disclosed, illustrated and described herein are not to be considered in a limiting sense. Numerous variations, some of which have been discussed, are possible. Applicants regard the subject matter of their invention to include all novel and non-obvious combinations and subcombinations of the various elements, features, functions and/or properties disclosed herein. No single feature, function, element or property of the disclosed embodiments is essential. The following claims define certain combinations and subcombinations which are regarded as useful, novel and non-obvious. Other such combinations and subcombinations of features, functions, elements and/or properties may be claimed through amendment of the present claims or through presentation of new claims in this or in a related application. Such amended and/or new claims, whether they are broader, narrower or equal in scope to the originally

presented claims, are also regarded as included within the subject matter of applicants' invention.